

1010 \rightarrow 1150 +1

Chaco Canyon in western New Mexico was the cultural center of the Anasazi homeland

The Anasazi built magnificent villages

Chaco Canyon's Pueblo Bonito contained about 800 rooms
They had a 400 mi network of roads

1912 Dates J-BK

C/010

980-1037

AVICENNA

Avicenna was among those who, in the 11th Cen. took up Greek philosophy. Thus, while the schools of Europe were declining, those of Bagdad, BASRA, KUFA, and other Saracenic towns were achieving great activity and renown. In Spain, especially at Cordova, this intellectual activity flourished from the 10th

century. There the Saracens established
libraries, founded schools, ranking but
little below universities, and even schools
for the instruction of young children.

In the 10th cen & 11th the Arabs gave
the Hindus notation, since called Arabic,
in place of the cumbersome Roman. Much was
added by the Saracens in algebra, arithmetic,
medicine, surgery, pharmacy, astronomy,
physiology, to the sum of European knowledge.

five names that are carved in
stones inside the wall of the Round
Tower (Newport, R.I.). These run
read "ON, 1010 AD"

10104D

In 1946 two schools discussed
the possibility of a new school

Holy Sepulcher Destroyed

(one of Causes of Crusades)

Fatimids pull down the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem. Islam was from its origins, a faith which laid great stress on toleration of religion. Other religions had to pay taxes but had freedom. The Fatimid CALIPH at Cairo, HAKIM (r 996-1021), BROKE with this tradition. He initiated a campaign of persecutions against BOTH JEWS & CHRISTIANS.

through the parts of the world gained by the great general, SAUITH, in the years after the Fatimid conquest of Egypt. Hakim hindered Christians from making pilgrimages to Jerusalem. In 1010 he destroyed the church of the Holy Sepulcher itself, an outrage which helped to swell anti-Islamic sentiment that was to lead to the Crusades.

1010-1063

When the use of gunpowder passed from alchemists (chemists) to military men remains unknown. Some historians believe this was the late Tang Dynasty (c. 907 A.D. ±)

During the reign of Emperor Ren Zong (1010-1063) of the Song Dynasty, ZENG GONGLIANG wrote a military

encyclopedia in which the making and use of gunpowder were detailed.